THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 50. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.183

FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—May 19.

Sun Rises	4.59 A M
Sun Sets	7 01 P M
Day's Length	14 h 09 m
High Water at Southport	9 45 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.25 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 61°; 8 p. m., 67°. maximum, 76°; minimum, 51°; mean, 65°; Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 2.17 inches.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., May 18th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

A ridge of high barometer covers the country from the Upper Lakes south-east to the Atlantic coast, with fair warmer weather prevailing generally over nearly all sections. The barometer is lowest over Southern Florida and the far Northwest, with showers reported over Eastern Florida and the Upper Mississippi valley. Light rain has also fallen over Lake Erie and the west Gulf coast. Cloudiness is increasing over the Missouri valley. Conditions continue to indicate fair weather during the next 36 hours for this locality, and much warmer Wednesday.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

With the exception of local rains over Texas and North Carolina, fair weather prevailed over the cotton belt. Cool weather continues over the eastern portion, and warmer over the western.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 17.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 10.8 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair, except possibly showers on the coast; warmer; easterly winds.

OUTLINES

Two notable speeches in the Senate yesterday, by Mason of Illinois in favor of the Morgan resolution, and by Hoar of Massachusetts against it; no final action was taken; Burrows of Michigan will speak to-day. —— The Government crop report shows improvement in the condition of cotton in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas; stands are poor in Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee; wheat and tobacco are doing well. —— Turkey has agreed to an armistice; it is believed that terms of peace will be negotiated directly between Turkey and Greece. —— In a railroad accident, province of Santa Clara, Cuba, seven persons were killed and twenty-seven injured. —— The State Democratic convention of Ohio will be held in Columbus, June 29th. —— The anti-scalper's bill passed by the New York General Assembly has been signed by Gov. Black; it prohibits the sale of railroad and steamboat tickets except by agents of the companies. —— The Western Passenger Association is unable to secure the membership it desires; freight rates in various parts of the territory are demoralized. —— Emma Wayne, colored, was found in a canal with her head split open at Savannah, Ga; her husband is charged with her murder. —— Mr. A. M. Patterson and Miss Clara Davis were thrown out of a buggy in Richmond, Va.; both were painfully injured. —— An inter-State shooting match is in progress at Savannah, Ga. —— W. H. Hamilton, his wife, son and daughter, were murdered in their beds at their home near Helena, Mon., by unknown parties. —— The Græco-Turkish war is virtually ended; the greatest depression exists at Athens. —— Twelve firemen were burned by an explosion of gasoline at Chicago. —— Tailors numbering 2,500 will strike this morning in New York. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted easy at 1¼@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7⅝c; flour was weak and lower to sell; wheat—spot weaker—No. 1 New York 81¼c; corn—spot easy; No. 2, 29⅝c at elevator and 30⅜c afloat; rosin firm—strained common to good $1.65@1.70. spirits turpentine easy at 27¼@28c.

A Washington correspondent says Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, intends to recognize the "sound money Democrats." Perhaps that's part of the bargain.

The Fayetteville *Daily Observer* has been enlarged to six columns, an evidence of appreciation and prosperity upon which THE STAR congratulates it.

It is said that President McKinley will sign any kind of a tariff bill that is sent to him. We have no doubt of it, or that he will be glad to get it off his hands.

Report to the contrary, Mark Twain insists that he is not dead. Mark is a great joker, but he seems to be in dead earnest about this and must be believed.

Some doctors say that children should not be rocked in cradles, as it retards the growth of the brain. Some of our statesmen must have been rocked a great deal in their infancy.

Some St. Louis women are very fickle. One of them, aged 74, after living with her husband for fifty years, wants a divorce, and she is not thinking of going on the stage, either.

Carl Schurz says the high tariffites have the innings in Congress now, but when the election comes around the people will have their innings, and the other fellows will not make a scratch.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Hon. John Wanamaker seems to be nursing a grievance. At a banquet of the Philadelphia Business Men's League in Philadelphia a few days ago he severely commented on the failure of McKinley to bring prosperity, and remarked that parties were getting so corrupt that a new party, not run by "unscrupulous bosses," would be necessary. This was a left hander at Boss Quay, who it may be incidently remarked put a bug in brother Wanamaker's Senatorial milk, when he as the "business men's candidate" was legging for Cameron's seat.

The English railways last year carried 930,000,000 passengers and killed only 386, while in the same time in the city of London alone 587 persons were killed by falling from house-tops and windows, which is proof conclusive that it is less dangerous to ride in English railroad trains than to fool about house tops or windows.

A San Francisco millionaire has got himself into jail for insisting on his inalienable right as a free-born American to expectorate when and where he pleases. He violated a city ordinance by spitting on the floor of a street car, was arrested and fined $5. He repeated the offence and was sent to jail for 24 hours.

If this thing keeps on the French part of Canada's population will soon be in the United States. There are now in the province of Quebec 1,200,000 French Canadians, while in 1890 there were in the United States 840,000 of them and their children, and they continue to come.

A Boston paper wants to know "what is the latter-day law-maker worth, anyway?" All the way from $25 up, depending on the size of the law-maker and the job. In Kansas they occasionally go as low as $20.

If anyone sees a "bullfrog about the size of a calf" straying around, it belongs to Bro. Creecy, of Elizabeth City, from whose pond it escaped last week. It has no earmarks, but may be identified by its "black head" and "trombone voice."

The Chicago deep drainage canal which is to carry the sewage of that city into the Mississippi river, has already cost $25,000,000, and it is estimated that the job can be finished for about $7,000,000 more.

It is said that Governor McLaurin, of Mississippi, has appointed seven of his brothers to office. The presumption is that that he didn't appoint any more because the stock of brothers ran out.

It is said that Sockalexis, the Indian ball player of the Cleveland club, is knocking the socks off the other fellows.

The universal stamp proposition before the postal congress at Washington last week didn't stick. The committee reported against it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
FOR RENT—Cottage at Ocean View
W. B. COOPER—Old Virginia cheroots.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTAD—An office manager.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The party of 40 or 50 Wilmington people who went over to Newbern Monday, returned yesterday afternoon.

— Don't forget the excursion to Carolina Beach, Old Brunswick and Southport to-day, given by the Hospital Guild, for the benefit of the "Woman's Ward."

— Charley Walker alias "Red," colored, was before Justice Bunting yesterday charged with the larceny of $5 00. He was committed to jail in default of $50 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

— Deputy United States Marshal T. O. Bunting will sell at public auction to-day at noon, the schooner *R. S. Graham*. The tug *Marion* will leave the Custom House wharf at 11 45 o'clock and carry bidders across the river to where the *Graham* is anchored.

— The Daughters of the Confederacy will hold their regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 4 30 o'clock, at the W. L. I. Armory. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought up. This will be the last regular meeting until October.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Yancey Albertson, of Leon, was on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. J. L. Ruper, of Winston, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. W. Hanks, of Charlotte, was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. W. J. Thomas, of Charlotte, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Little, of Wadesboro, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. H. Jennings, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mr. C. E. Foy, a prominent business man of Newbern, arrived yesterday.

— Mr. Howard James, of Waycross, was a caller at the STAR office yesterday.

— Dr. L. W. Robinson, of Wallace, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. E. C. Bell and wife, of Shawboro, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. Sydney Meares, member of the General Assembly from Bladen county, spent a part of yesterday in the city.

— Mr. K. C. Barrett, of Florence, S. C., route agent for the Southern Express Company, arrived in the city yesterday.

— J. T. Bland, Esq., of Burgaw, and H. L. Stevens, Esq., of Warsaw, well known lawyers both of them, were in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. J. M. Heck and Miss F. E. Heck, of Raleigh, arrived in the city last evening. Miss F. E. Heck, is President of the Woman's Missionary Union which held its meeting here in connection with the Southern Baptist Convention.

James Sprunt Institute at Kenansville.

On Tuesday, May 25, 1897, the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the James Sprunt Institute, Kenansville, N. C., will give a reception to the parents and young ladies of the surrounding country who are interested in higher education for women. The STAR acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of an invitation.

The programme includes an address of welcome at 11 a. m., by Rev. R. V. Lancaster, to be followed at 11.30 by the address of the day by Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., of this city. At 1 p. m. a basket dinner will be served and a musical and elocutionary recital at 2 30 will close the day's exercises. Rev. Peter McIntyre is President of the Board of Trustees, Rev. R. V. Lancaster, President of the Institute, and Miss McFarland is lady principal.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—14 casks spirits turpentine, 49 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1 bale cotton, 56 casks spirits turpentine, 85 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—6 casks crude turpentine, 9 bbls rosin, 70 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—39 cask spirits turpentine, 171 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—3 bales cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin, 724 bbls tar.

Total receipts — Cotton, 4 bales; spirits turpentine, 148 casks; rosin, 288 bbls; tar, 448 bbls; crude turpentine, 11 bbls.

U. S. Circuit Court.

The case of the White Oak River Corporation Company vs. Thos. McIntyre consumed another day yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

About ten witnesses were introduced by the defence, among them being Chas. Gerrock, clerk of the Onslow county Superior court, Thos. McIntyre, the defendant, and Messrs. H. McL. Green and J. H. Beery of this city.

Judge Purnell decided that this being an action at law the defendant could not set up the defence that he was induced to enter into the contract by fraudulent representations.

When Court took a recess until this morning Mr. H. A. Whiting was being examined.

W. L. I. Anniversary.

To-morrow afternoon at 2 30 o'clock the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Naval Reserves and a few invited guests will leave for Ocean View, where the 44th anniversary of the W. L. I will be celebrated. The members of the Light Infantry will shoot for the company medal, after which both companies, the W. L. I. and the Naval Reserves, will enter into a competitive shoot for a handsome prize. Refreshments will be served.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Colored Clubs Play Ball.

The colored excursionists returned from Newbern yesterday. The Manhattan base ball team, Capt. Sullivan, of this city, had two games with the Excelsiors, of Newbern. The first game was played Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock and resulted in a score of 6 to 5 in favor of Wilmington. In the second game, played at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Manhattans scored another victory, the score being 7 to 4.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Wilmington Union of International Order of King's Sons and Daughters—President's Address — Officers Elected.

The Wilmington Union of the International Order of the King's Sons and Daughters held its annual meeting at 5 p. m. yesterday at Abbie Chadbourn Memorial Hall.

The President, Miss Serena Chadbourn, called the meeting to order and in the absence of the secretary Mrs. S. H. Burtt, the minutes of a called meeting held last summer were read by Miss Maggie Kingsbury. Mrs. Burtt arrived in time to read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and the minutes of both meetings were approved.

The President read her address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the King's Daughters and Sons:

It is with exceeding reticence and deep humility that I greet you, and address you as your chosen leader in this our annual meeting. Yet from within I feel emboldened by a certain power born of absorbing interest and sincerity of motive and from without by the many friendly faces I see around me.

Realizing the responsibility each soul bears to each other soul, in its day and generation, I dare not shirk my duty and privilege.

It would ill become me to advise, but I may venture to suggest, as a co-worker with you, that each effort we make to lessen sin, suffering and sorrow in this our beloved "city by the sea," will increase its comfort, prosperity and peace.

We have in our City Union five organized circles doing efficient work, five out of the original ten having disbanded. Many of these members, however, continue valuable individual service.

It is the earnest desire of the Executive Committee to again interest all in united effort, and so extend our usefulness. According to Article I of the Constitution of the Central Council, the object of this organization is "to develop spiritual life and to stimulate Christian activities." For this spiritual work we find daily opportunity, and for the practical, "we have the poor always with us" in our public institutions, our Catharine Kennedy Home, our County Home, our Seamen's Home, our jail, our Shelter of the Silver Cross, our hospital and also, aiding and co-operating in the beautiful work of our Associated Charities.

"It is said that "true greatness consists not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing ordinary things extraordinarily well," and this admonition is particularly applicable to the work of the King's Daughters and Sons. In our zeal for the accomplishment of the specific charities we have undertaken, we are, it may be, too prone to overlook the little every day duties, which, after all, mean so much to us in the home life and in our social intercourse.

I am a great believer in the Christianity that permeates our every thought and action of daily life, its duties and its pleasures, and not in a sort of self-righteous, complacent gown we don with our Sunday clothes, as it were, to be thrown on as a sort of afterthought, because it is comfortable or becoming, or to be expected of us in keeping with the day.

Faith and works walk hand in hand, and it is the experience of all that it requires very much of spiritual life to have the necessary strength for any lasting practical results.

Also, I believe in the wholesome influence of Drummond's Spectrum of Love and its nine ingredients—patience, kindness, generosity, humility, courtesy, unselfishness, good temper, guilelessness and sincerity, which, he says, "make up the supreme gift, the stature of the perfect man."

Finally a summary of our whole duty as Daughters and Sons of the King is made plain if we examine each ourselves by the formula of the following meditation:

Thou shalt have none other Gods but me. Have I? Love's my God, and God is love.
Whatever is akin to love cannot be very far from God.
This is my worst sin. This is my greatest sin good. Wrong, am I?
God forbid and always forgive.
Graven image worship I? Love on a pedastal. Does evil make it, or good?
Taking the name of God in vain. Love will keep me from this thing.
Thy holy day I will remember with more love unto my neighbor.
My earthly parents, honor give? Love them, I adore.
Purity of thought, and word, and deed thou'lt grant, for Thee I love oh great and gracious Lord.
Do I my neighbor slander ever?
Parchance, but and if I love, what then?
Nor covet, would I, if I loved?
Sin then, is it, this mighty power?
Inconsistent am I?
Mistakes made, have I?
The past is past, the future rips with opportunity.
Thou shalt love with all thy heart and soul and strength.
Help me, oh, Lord, to thus fulfil the law of Christ.

SERENA CHADBOURN,
President of the Wilmington Union of the King's Daughters and Sons.

The report of committees being next in order, Miss Nellie Draper, chairman of the Executive Committee, read the report of that committee. It recommended that the invitation of Dr. Robert Strange, President of the Associated Charities, to the King's Daughters, to co-operate with the Associated Charities in all charitable work, be accepted.

The Executive Committee also recommended co-operation with the Needle Work Guild. It was stated that each member of the Needle Work Guild was expected to furnish two garments every year for charitable purposes.

Miss Serena Chadbourn stated that the Hospital Circle had already joined, and she advised other circles to do likewise.

The election of officers was then entered into with the following result:

President—Miss Serena Chadbourn.

First Vice President—Miss Maggie Wiggs.

Second Vice President—Mrs. M. S. Willard.

Secretary—Mrs. S. H. Burtt.

Treasurer—Miss Alice Green.

Miss Chadbourn expressed her appreciation of the honor again bestowed upon her. She announced that the State Convention of the King's Daughters would hold its annual meeting at Tarboro on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week, and she expressed the hope that all the circles would send representatives. She stated that Mrs. R. N. Sweet would go as a delegate from the Hospital Circle and Miss Katie Bell from the Charitable Circle. The President dwelt upon the benefit that would be derived from contact with other circles.

A letter from Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis to Mrs. R. N. Sweet with regard to the holding of a series of "socials" for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross was read.

The President stated that it would be desirable to have the next State convention meet in Wilmington, and a unanimous invitation was accordingly extended. She stated that notice of the next annual meeting would appear in the daily papers to which thanks were expressed for courtesies rendered. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of Regular Meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance was held yesterday afternoon, Chairman W. H. Chadbourn, Messrs. C. W. Yates, H. A. DeCover and John H. Webber (colored) being in attendance.

The minutes of the meetings of May 4th and 6th were read and approved.

A communication from the Board of Aldermen to the effect that Jas. A. Lowrey had been allowed by that Board seven dollars rent for his place in the Third ward, used for the recent registration and election, was concurred in. Lowrey's bill asked for $10.00.

J. P. Bowen, colored, tendered his bond in the sum of $900, with Lewis Hollingsworth as surety, for lighting the street lamps, furnishing oil and keeping the street lamps in good and proper repair for the current year beginning April 1, 1897, and ending March 31, 1898, for the sum of $1,080. The bond was accepted. Hollingsworth justified in the sum of $900.

The clerk of the Board presented a statement of the examination of the books of the treasurer for the month of April as follows:

Cash on hand April 1st	$11,859 75
Receipts for month of April	2 767 10
	$14.626 85
Disbursements for April	$ 7.434 32
Balance to May account	7,192.53

Statement of cash deposits:

Deposited with Murchison & Co.	$133 18
With Atlantic National Bank	3 405 89
Cash and cash items on hand	653 96

The clerk was instructed to address a communication to the Mayor and state that the Board of Audit and Finance request that no horse or mule be sent to a veterinarian except upon his order and that no further bills will be paid unless said bills are accompanied by his (the Mayor's) order.

Bills for current expenses were approved to the amount of $175.88.

At 4 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 11.
New York, 11; Pittsburg, 5.
Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 5.
Chicago, 11; Boston, 5.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Baltimore at Louisville.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	18	3	.857
Cincinnati	15	7	.681
Pittsburg	13	7	.681
Philadelphia	13	8	.619
Cleveland	11	10	.523
Louisville	9	9	.500
Boston	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	9	11	.450
New York	7	10	.411
Chicago	7	14	.333
Washington	5	14	.263
St. Louis	4	17	.190

Alas, New York has won again.

Joe Corbett pitched the Orioles' winning game yesterday, and Cuppy pitched for the victorious Indians.

In the game between the Giants and the Pirates yesterday Joyce made the heavy hitting season's record—four hits with a total of twelve bases.

Cincinnati yesterday wrested second place from Pittsburg, and Cleveland moved up ahead of Louisville and Boston and now stands fifth. New York is fighting St. Louis hard for first place, counting from the bottom.

There is no game scheduled for today between the Indians and the Senators, but they will probably play off their Sunday prevented game.

Entertainment at Brooklyn Baptist Church.

The illustrated lecture of Rev. J. T. Betts, of Richmond, Va., last night at Brooklyn Baptist church, entertained quite a large crowd. The scenes, displayed by a stereopticon, were reproductions from photographs made by Mr. Betts while on a tour of the Holy Land. Mr. Betts also illustrated his lecture, which is an exceedingly interesting one, with four charming young ladies and five handsome young gentlemen habited in different foreign costumes. The ladies and gentlemen who assisted Mr. Betts were: Misses Sue Weatherford, Mamie Daniels, Lizzie Mulford and Lessie Smith, and Messrs. W. H. Scarborough, Geo. Mason, Jno. McDougald and Sam Matthews.

Miss Ida Strauss was organist for the occasion.

A very enjoyable feature of the programme was a solo by Mr. A. S. Holden with organ accompaniment by Miss Bessie Burtt.

The entertainment will be repeated to-night, proceeds to go to the new church.

— The first and second teams of the Young Crusaders played a game of base ball yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the first team by a score of 26 to 23. Smith and Chadwick were the battery for the first team, and Storm and Myers for the second.

STATE CROP REPORT.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN PROSPECTS THE PAST WEEK.

Gov. Russell in Greensboro—To Deliver an Address at the State Normal School—Col. Julian S. Carr—Comptroller of the Treasury Asks for Report on Condition of Banks.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 18.

Gov Russell left this afternoon for Greensboro, to attend the commencement exercises of the State Normal School. The Governor will present each graduate with a copy of the Constitution of North Carolina and also of the United States. The address which the chief executive will deliver is said to be a choice bit of humor.

State Treasurer Worth is in receipt of a telegram from Comptroller of the Treasury Jas. H. Eckels, in which he states that a call has been made for the report of the condition of the banks at the close of business Friday, May 14th.

A night school has been established at the Caraleigh Cotton and Phosphate Mills, by charitable citizens of Raleigh for the instruction and education of factory operatives and their children, without cost to them.

Governor Russell is in receipt of a very cordial letter from Governor Robt. Taylor, of Tennessee, inviting him to be present at the Tennessee Centennial on Governors' day. While Governor Russell is not fully decided as to whether he can make the trip, it is very likely that he will.

Mrs. Geo. A. Glass has employed Col. Thos. M. Argo and Robt. O. Bruton as counsel to represent her.

Col Julian S. Carr, of Durham, has addressed the following letter to Treasurer Worth?

"Will you kindly inform me what amount of money it will require to pay the omnibus pension bill, which failed for the lack of the signature of the Lieutenant Governor? What did the appropriation in this bill amount to?"

Treasurer Worth has forwarded a letter in reply to Mr. Carr's letter, in which he states that the total amount carried by the omnibus pension bill foots up $5,696 00. The total number of pensioners provided for in the bill is 150.

Col. Carr's object in ascertaining this information is easily divined by those who know him well.

The crop report issued this morning is the most favorable of the season. It says:

The week ending Monday, May 17th, was very favorable for agricultural interests and the crop prospects have decidedly improved throughout the State. The drought was broken by warm and generous rains on four days of the week, averaging nearly 2.00 inches over the State; and was too heavy with a little hail at only a few places. The temperature was above the normal to the 15th, after which it turned cooler and growth slightly checked. The season was especially favorable for transplanting tobacco which made good progress.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—A very nice week, quite favorable for growing crops which have improved materially. Warm first of the week with fine rains from 12th to 15th, but cooler 15th and 16th. Land now in good condition for cultivation. The farmers are about up with work. The rain has turned crops green and started them to growing nicely. Corn looks better but the stand is rather poor, caused chiefly by ravages of cut worms. It is now being plowed. Cotton replanting about done, it is coming up better and late planted has good stand. Chopping cotton continues. Some sweet potato sprouts are being set out. Irish potatoes doing fairly well, but much injured by bugs. Peanut planting nearly completed, and some being dragged. Grains and rice look well. Gardens have improved but are still ordinary. Strawberry season about over.

A LEG CUT OFF.

Serious Accident to a Section Hand on the Seacoast Railroad.

Early yesterday morning John Eagles, a section hand on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad, was sent to assist a force of hands working on a spur of the road at Masonboro. Eagles, through mistake, went down to the terminus of the road, but not finding the men he boarded the next train bound for the city, intending to get off at Masonboro. As the train approached Masonboro crossing Capt. Lippitt, conductor in charge of the train, signalled to the engineer to stop, but Eagles, eager to get off, jumped from aboard before the train could be brought to a stop, and fell face downward on the roadway with his left leg lying on the track. The wheel of a box car attached to the train passed over his leg, cutting it off below the knee. The injured man was placed on the train, brought to the city and sent to the city hospital, where the rest of his leg was amputated. Eagles' right foot was crushed and a few bones broken.

We gather from those who saw the accident that it was caused by carelessness on Eagles' part, and through no negligence of the employes on the train.

Charlotte's Bicycle Meet.

Mr. Bellamy Harriss leaves this afternoon for Charlotte to compete in the bicycle races which take place in that city to-morrow. Two other wheelmen, Messrs. Jno. W. Plummer, Jr., and Hampton Smith, also leave this afternoon to "root" for Turrentine, Harriss and old Wilmington. Turrentine is now in Charlotte training. The following is from the Charlotte *Observer* of yesterday: "Mr. Frank Turrentine, the clever young wheelman from Wilmington, who won friends and honors here on the track last year, arrived yesterday. His 'soul is in arms and eager for the fray.'"

Funeral of the Late James Shackelford.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Shackelford, who died in San Antonio Texas, on the 14th inst., was conducted yesterday from the lodge at Oakdale cemetery. Rev. Dr. Robert Strange officiated, assisted by Bishop A. A. Watson. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. C. Stevenson, Geo. W. Huggins, W. A. Williams, Capt. James I. Metts, Col. F. W. Kerchner and Col. Roger Moore.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

RAILROAD COMMISSION

Considered the Matter of Reducing Telephone Rates—Will Render Decision at the June Meeting.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11.—The Railroad Commission heard many complaints to-day but no decision was rendered. The matter of reducing telephone rates was considered and interested parties given hearing. The Commission decided not to render a decision until the meeting June 1st, when other statements impossible to be procured to-day will be introduced.

Mrs. Geo. H. Glass to-day instituted proceedings against her husband for divorce.

CUTTING SCRAPE

W. H. Dorsett, of Ore Hill, Chatham County, Seriously Hurt.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

ORE HILL, CHATHAM CO., N. C., May 18.—The older magistrates in Bear Creek and Matthews townships, this county, are familiar with the dispute between the Dorsetts and Thomas N. Hinson, over the old "Hill line." I learn from Mr. Wm. H. Dorsett's little daughter that Hinson commenced to plow the ground in dispute, when Mr. W. H Dorsett went to Hinson and told him that he must not plow there, and taking hold to lead him over to his (Hinson's) own land, Hinson drew a shoe-knife from his pocket and stabbed Dorsett in two places—once under the arm and again lower down in the side. The cuts are through to the hollow. No arrests made yet.

Mr. Dorsett suffered very much last night from his wound; evidently he is in a critical condition. The affray took place yesterday on the dividing line between Dorsett and Hinson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Rent.

COTTAGES AT OCEAN VIEW and Carolina Beach.
Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
my 16 tf

The Circus.

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT TO-DAY CAN be found "Harper's Weekly," "Standard," "Puck," "Judge," "Truth" and other illustrated papers, besides many story papers. A full stock of N. Y. dailies. Either the "Journal" or the "World" for two cents. Reach's base Ball Guide for 1897 just received. my 9 tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Lawrence Brown, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said intestate to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said intestate is indebted will present their claims to me before the 27th day of June, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 27.h day of April, 1897.
THOS. W. STRANGE, Administrator.
apr 28 6t wed

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 5TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6 30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 5 p. m.
Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.
my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

Cut Prices—Old Va.
50 Boxes
Old Virginia Cheroots
at $13.60 Per Thousand.
Orders filled hour received by
W. B. COOPER.
my 19 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

At The Unlucky Corner
THIS WEEK
PARCHED LAGUYRA COFFEE,
PARCHED RIO COFFEE.
Ground if you wish it.
LUMP STARCH.
Every housekeeper should lay in a stock of above articles, as never before was the price so low.
S. W. SANDERS.
my 18 tf

For Sale Low
50 Barrels MOLASSES,
100 Barrels MULLETS,
50 Bags COFFEE,
200 Boxes TOBACCO, all grades.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 28 tf 12 Market St.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,
"Truth"
ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.
To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH," Raleigh, N. C.
REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.
my 9 tf D&W

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL
EXPOSITION
Opens at Nashville, May 1st, and closes October 30th, 1897.
For this occasion the
Seaboard Air Line
Will sell
Excursion Tickets
At Very Reduced Rates, the following being total rates from points named:

		A.	B.	C.
Charlotte	N. C.	$24 65	$18 05	$13 75
Cheraw	S. C.	26 25	19 25	13 80
Durham	N. C.	26 25	19 25	14 00
Hamlet	"	26 15	19 25	14 00
Henderson	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Lincolnton	"	24 00	18 05	13 75
Lewiston	"	27 00	19 80	14 40
Louisburg	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Maxton	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Monroe	"	24 10	18 05	13 75
Pittsboro	"	27 00	19 80	14 25
Raleigh	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Rutherfordton	"	24 00	18 05	13 75
Sanford	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Shelby	"	24 00	18 05	13 75
Wadesboro	"	21 95	19 05	13 80
Weldon	"	26 21	19 25	14 00
Wilmington	"	26 25	19 25	14 00

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 28th to October 15th. Final limit November 7th.
Class B. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 15th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.
Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 29th to October 26th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.
Through service between all points on the
Seaboard Air Line
—TO—
NASHVILLE.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Run through without change
For further information as to rates, schedules, train service, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address
H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO MCP. BATTLE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.
E. St. John, V. P. and Gen'l Manager,
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager.
T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
my 6 tf

We are still receiving nice new fresh goods. Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls of many styles and kinds. Beautiful lines of Children and Infant's
SHOES.
We take occasion to thank the generous public for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed, and ask a continuance of the same. We solicit a trial from those who have not dealt with us. In passing look in our window. Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. my 2 tf

Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning at the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Newbern road, and running thence Northeastwardly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 70 deg. 15 minutes E. 23 chains 30 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N. 68 deg. W. 107 chains 96 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897, in the cause therein pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 6913 Civil Issue Docket. Said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "B", pages 61 et seq. of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.
C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
Commissioners.
May 5th, 1897.
my 5 tds

Best Quality Only
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Flour, Sugar, Molasses,
SALT MEAT, LARD,
Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement.
Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.
Lowest cash prices.
WORTH & WORTH.
ap 9 tf

Attention Everybody.
300 bus. Field Peas for seed.
1,000 kegs Cut and Wire Nails.
50 barrels Mullets.
100 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment.
100 ounces P. & W. Quinine.
50 doz. Groves' Chill Tonic.
and a full line of heavy groceries at prices to meet any market. We only ask a trial.
D. L. GORE,
120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
my 7 tf

Cooling, Refreshing, Emollient.
Pyxis Toilet Cream
—FOR—
ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN.
Most Drug Stores sell it, 25 cents.
JAMES D. NUTT, Proprietor.
ap 29 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19

THEY HAVE COME TO STAY.

Outside of Wall Street the programme to utilize whatever surplus there may be in the Treasury under the new tariff, (if there should be a surplus) to lock up the Treasury notes which may be presented for redemption, will not meet with much favor. They may talk about "endless chains" and all that sort of stuff until their teeth become loose, but the endless chain is here and is going to remain. About the time that Secretary Gage gets his hand in sequestrating the Treasury notes that fall into his hands he may expect an inquiry from Congress as to why he is doing that, by what authority, and why he undertakes to ignore the law which requires those redeemed greenbacks to be reissued, and when it comes he will not be able to give the authority or any nor to give any valid reason for running counter to the law to serve the gentlemen of Wall Street who assumes the prerogative to dictate the course of the Treasury and the financial policy of the United States.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was a pretty stalwart Republican, and is a pretty good Republican yet, but like Senator Gray, from whom we quoted a few days ago, he sees through the contemplated game of contraction and, in the New York *Journal*, denounces it with characteristic vigor and bluntness, as follows:

"It is obvious that if the greenback treasury notes, silver certificates and other paper obligations of the government are to be presented for redemption in gold, redeemed in gold, reissued and presented again for redemption in gold indefinitely, it will be necessary to have surplus revenues in gold or to sell more bonds for gold.

"'There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave to tell us this.'

"As an economic proposition it does not make much difference whether the people are taxed to obtain the surplus revenue or taxed to pay the bonds issued, to enable gamblers and brigands to plunder the nation by methods that make Monte Carlo respectable.

"It seems incredible that the ink is yet upon a contract by which President Cleveland transfered the protection of the treasury and the defence of the public credit to a foreign syndicate which agreed, for a profit of $8,000,000, to restrain their own depredations upon the gold reserve till the following October. Any private business conducted on such a scheme would consign its proprietor to the bankruptcy court, the almshouse or the penitentiary, according to the calibre of his lawyer or the disposition of the jury.

"The fatal infirmity of Mr. Dingley's theory is his assumption that the executive has the right to hold the greenbacks in the treasury, either to exchange for gold or for the purchase of bonds. The greenbacks, limited to $346,618,016, were intended as permanent and constant addition to the legal tender currency of the country, and any policy which has for its object their temporary or final withdrawal is without warrant in law.

"Another defect in the hypothesis of Mr. Dingley is his assertion that the retention of the greenbacks in the Treasury would not contract the currency, because the gold for which they were exchanged would enter into and become a part of the circulating medium of the country. Everybody knows to the contrary.

"Practically gold is never in circulation. It is not available in the daily transactions of wage earners because it is not susceptible of subdividing into coinage of small denominations. In placid times of tranquil and contented prosperity the people prefer paper and gold remains in unsought seclusion. When distrust and apprehension prevail, when credit is impaired and confidence shaken, then gold is hoarded, or transferred in bulk from kingdom to kingdom to be buried in the vaults of the Jews or to replenish the treasuries of monarchs.

"The statement of Mr. Dingley emphasizes the declarations of those who framed the financial plank in the St. Louis platform and of their Democratic allies that 'sound money' means ultimately the retirement of the greenbacks, the degradation of standard silver money and the transfer of the legal tender function to gold coin alone. The volume of the currency should have no more to say about the number of dollars to be issued than about the number of hats to be made or the number of bushels of wheat to be ground or the number of cattle and hogs to be raised.

"It should retain and assert such power as would punish counterfeits and insure security, but the amount of money should depend on the requirements of business and not on the caprice of Congress, the edicts of rapacious syndicates or the compliant vagaries of a renegade Secretary of the Treasury."

The men who now propose to steal the greenbacks from circulation by locking up as many of them as they can on the sly wouldn't have dared to declare for that in their platform and consequently there was not a whisper hinting at that, or at any other kind of contraction; on the contrary the St. Louis platform declared for an increase in the volume of the currency by pledging the Republican party to endeavor to promote international bimetallism, in pursuance of which pledge Mr. McKinley appointed those commissioners to visit Europe to work for an international monetary congress. The professed object in holding such a congress is to secure the remonetization of silver and agree upon some plan for coinage which would enable this country to open its mints to silver as they are open to gold, and thus secure a practically unlimited volume of currency.

While Mr. McKinley is laboring, apparently in earnest, to secure this, Secretary Gage and his Wall street friends are planning to contract the currency by withdrawing as many Treasury notes as possible, and they are banking on the new tariff to help them do that. Possibly if we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver we might be able to stand the gradual retiring of the greenbacks, whose place would be taken by the silver coined or by its representatives, the silver certificates, but until we have the free and unlimited coinage of silver the retiring of the greenbacks would simply be disastrous, for even with them, and all the other kinds of money we have, there is not enough. Gold, as Mr. Ingalls points out, is practically not in circulation at all, being hoarded and held for speculative purposes, and otherwise being unsuitable for ordinary circulation, the pieces being of too much value for that.

But whether suitable for general circulation or not, while it is a speculative metal it never will go into circulation, but will be hoarded for speculative purposes. The gold in this country should not be counted in the volume in circulation at all. The money we have to depend upon is paper money—Treasury notes, silver certificates, bank notes with subsidiary silver. Retire the greenbacks and one-third of this is gone. It is, therefore, pretty safe to say that they will never be retired until provision has been made to permanently replace them with something as acceptable to the people.

MINOR MENTION

The tariff bill as revised by the Senate committee increases the Dingley rates on linen goods, the pretence, of course, being to get more revenue, but the real motive of which is to give more protection to American linen manufacturers. The duty on linen for some time has been about thirty-five per cent. except on the coarser qualities on which it amounted to about fifty per cent. Under the specific and advalorem Senate schedules the duties range from fifty to one hundred and nine per cent., the former on the finer, the latter on the coarser grades. The reason, or excuse, for the higher tax on the coarser grades is that the finer grades are not manufactured in this country, and therefore there is nothing in this line to be protected. As it is the finer linens that are purchased by those who can afford them, if the object be to get revenue out of them, wouldn't they stand a higher duty than the lower grades? Perhaps the importations might fall off a little, but not materially as those who buy that kind of goods would continue to buy them even if the price were higher. But if the exporter pays the tax, as the protectionists contend, why not whack it on and make him furnish the revenue? If the object of a high tax is to restrict importations and thus stimulate manufacture in this country, why not put the tax up on these fine goods, as they do on the coarse, restrict their importation and create a home demand which would stimulate the establishment of home manufactures to supply it, as it couldn't be supplied from abroad? If they were honest in their professions and believed that a protective tax does what they say it does, they would tax the higher grades of goods, which are made only to a limited extent, higher than they would the goods that are largely made. There is either something wrong about their professions, or about their method of taxation.

* *
*

We don't think that Mr. Bailey, of Texas, as the leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, took the opportune time to force consideration of Senator Morgan's Cuban belligerency resolution, which is now pending in the Senate. Senator Morgan is making some progress with it, and there are now more indications favorable to its adoption than there have been at any time since its presentation to the Senate, and therefore we do not think it was wise to anticipate the action of the Senate, to force it upon the House, and make a party question out of it, when it should not be a party question at all. The manner of doing it was not graceful either in proposing to attach it as an amendment to the bill for the relief of the suffering and starving Americans in Cuba, and threatening to make their relief dependent upon consideration of the belligerency resolution. All that can be accomplished by this is to delay the relief, without in any way helping the belligerency resolution, which will be hurt rather than helped by making a party question out of it. The fight over this resolution ought to be finished in the Senate, where it stands its best chance, before it is taken up in the House, where the opposition is much stronger than in the Senate. As we see it we think Mr. Bailey sprang his trap too soon, and didn't show good judgment in the springing nor tact in the manner of doing it.

* *
*

One of the most hustling nations and in our opinion the most progressive nation on the earth to-day is Japan. There is nowhere on the globe a nation which has become so thoroughly revolutionized in so short a time and which has shown such marked ability to take care of itself under all circumstances—terrifically formidable in war and astonishingly progressive in peace. It is a compliment to America when Japan is called the "Yankee nation" of the East. Looking to the future her rulers know that her onward march will not be without obstacles to overcome, that strong and jealous nations are watching her and planning to put impediments in her way, and they know that to achieve her aims and maintain her supremacy she must be able to assert it and support it by force if necessary. What she is doing in this respect, to assert power on the seas, is shown by the following which we clip from an exchange:

"Japan's naval expansion programme provides for six first class battleships of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons each, comparable with the Indiana, and one second-class battleship of 7,500 tons; six first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each, seven second-class of over 4,000 tons, six third class of over 3,000 tons, and twelve fourth class of over 1,500 tons each; three torpedo gunboats of 1,200 tons, one torpedo depotship of 6,750 tons, eleven torpedo boat destroyers, 115 torpedo boats, and twenty-five gunboats and other craft. All these ships will be strictly modern, of the best construction, and of the highest speed and the programme is said to be Japan's answer to the Russian aggressive policy in the far East. In this connection it may be stated that Russia expects to complete by 1906 the Transcontinental railway to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and has just agreed upon a naval programme involving the expenditure of no less than $400,000,000 on ships of war, a considerable proportion of which will be sent to the Asian Pacific coast waters.

John Russell Young didn't get the Chinese mission which his friend Li Hung Chang desired for him, but he is in luck all the same. He gets the job of Librarian of Congress, if he wants it, at a salary of $6,000 a year, with Mr. Spofford, the old Librarian, for assistant. This means that he will draw the salary and Spofford will do the work. It is practically a life job and is not to be sneezed at.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Tillman voiced the sentiments of a great majority of the people of this country when he said in his speech in the Senate that instead of pursuing Broker Chapman the Senate should go after the "Sugar Trust grandees" and make them disclose whether any Senators had dealings with them.—*New York Herald, Ind.*

—— Another woman of wealth has been caught stealing in a New York dry goods store. That is how they would describe her actions if she were poor and took a loaf of bread; but now they call it kleptomania, and she herself indignantly remarked —"You can't have my name; I am a lady." But, let us have charity even for a born criminal.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— It took forty four days to get the McKinley bill through the Senate and ninety three days to pass the Wilson bill. Then the McKinley bill was locked in conference committee three weeks more, and the Wilson bill six weeks. This, it is noted, indicates the adoption of the new tariff some time in the fall. The "advance agent of prosperity" is a long way ahead of his show; and it is very much to be feared that the show will never overtake him under the schedule he has arranged for it. —*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— All the trusts, and particularly the sugar trust, naturally feel that the republican party belongs to them and that Maj. McKinley is their own creation. He is the agent of prosperity not for the people, but for the trusts, and if he fails them in the hour of need what a base ingrate and anarchist he will be! It is no wonder that he is trying forestall a conviction of Havemeyer and Searles. If these men are convicted he must pardon them or else alienate all the trusts, and that would mean political ruin. On the other hand, if he should refuse to pardon them he would be scorned by all the people in the land as a tool forced to pay a disgraceful debt. —*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Bagger, the professional base ball player, has married an heiress."
"Ah! good catch."

— Quite the Reverse: Dollie—"Was it a quiet spot where you kissed Mollie?"
Chollie—"No; it was on the mouth."

— She—"A woman marries a man to keep him indoors."
He—"And a man marries a woman to keep her in hats."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— A man on a tandem, with his wife or sweetheart on the front seat, always has something pleasant to look to.—*Bicycle Rider.*

— Brown—My son has very extravagant ideas.
Stone—He doesn't look as if he had many of them.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Prisoner—"Forty shillings for stealing a pair of shoes?"
Magistrate—"That's what I said."
Prisoner—"Why, your worship, they didn't fit."—*Tit Bits.*

— Amateur Farmer—"Don't know what ails these peas; they want come up."
Sympathetic friend—"Why don't you give them an emetic?"

—An Important Difference—Little Sister—"What's the diff'rence 'tween 'lectri'ty an' lightnin'?"
Little Brother—"You don't have to pay nuthin' fur lightnin'."—*Detroit Free Press*

— Butcher—"Like some nice sausage?"
Mr. Isaacs (indignantly)—"Vat, you say?"
Butcher (reassuringly)—"Oh! these ain't pork, these is horse."

— "Brother Jim has the bicycle face, Joe has the bicycle back, and sister Sue has the bicycle leg."
"Any other bicycle ailments in your family?"
"Well, papa says he has the bicycle pocketbook and it's badly punctured." —*Truth.*

— "Did you hear Senator Simpson yesterday? He made a fine speech against it."
"Against what?"
"Time."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— Fair Customer—Is this Western beef?
Eastern Butcher (proudly)—No, madam; we don't deal in steers from the rowdy West. This beef, madam, is from a highly cultivated and refined cow, formerly of Boston.—*New York Weekly*

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Consumption and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and $1 00. Get a Bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newton *Enterprise*: The cool weather we have had for some time past is very hard on cotton that is up. In some parts of the county it has damaged the early planting considerably.

— Hickory *Times*: Col. Thornton informs us that a patent has been granted on the I. B. Robertson rotary steam engine. This engine is supposed to eclipse all others in motive power.

— Salisbury *World*: Harry Craig, a colored man who works on the plantation of Mr. J. C. McCanless, has a four legged chicken. The fowl was hatched last week and is in a thriving condition. —— Salisbury was all acrow Sunday morning. Five solid car-loads of chickens passed through the city to Richmond and other points North. They were shipped from points along Ducktown road.

— Morganton *Herald*: The tan bark industry in Burke has assumed mammoth proportions. Hundreds of tons are being delivered to the Burke Tanning Company. Long trains of wagons loaded with bark is a common scene on our streets these days, and besides, a large quantity of bark is shipped here. In consequence of this industry there is a very perceptible improvement in trade of all kinds.

— Franklin *Press*: Madison county was the scene of another homicide a few days ago. On what is known as Big Pine Creek quite a crowd had gathered. A young man nineteen years of age, named William Gentry, and Noah Roberts became involved in a difficulty, growing out of some business complication. Gentry drew his pistol and shot Roberts in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died within an hour. Gentry immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff and is now in jail at Marshall. Many who saw the shooting consider that it was justifiable, and the general opinion is that Gentry will be acquitted.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: People seem to have gone wild in the tan bark business. There were 304 loads of bark sold in the two towns Saturday, and nearly as many Friday—about 250 loads. And still it comes. One fellow remarked Saturday that "Wilkes could get out more tan bark and cross-ties, give the biggest Republican majorities and advertise more land for taxes than any other county in the State." And if our people don't drop a few of their tan bark, gold bug ideas, and raise something to eat and wear at home, the most of them will be wandering about homeless begging for bread, or working on the roads to pay their poll tax. At the present ravenous rate, there won't be left any timber or tan bark in five years. Better call a halt.

Advantages of Electricity.

While electricity is certain to effect a very material saving in manufacturing it has other uses quite as important. Where there is one factory there may be hundreds of dwellings, and when the electric current can be introduced into these dwellings its advantages will be manifold. As to economy, the Niagara falls power has produced the most startling results. It costs but $36 a year per horsepower for electricity used 24 hours in the day. This is much less than the cost of steam used 10 hours a day. There are hopes that even these figures will be very materially reduced, and that new appliances will show new uses for electricity, and that we will not only have our houses lighted and heated by this means, but it will be able to perform many services automatically. One of the latest adaptations of electricity is its use in laundries. The irons are heated by electricity, and by proper regulation a current is used which is absolutely uniform. All of the heat is utilized, and every stroke of the iron tells, as there is no waiting or wondering or questioning if the iron is hot enough. Another great advantage is that it does not heat the room, as the radiation from the iron is not perceptible. Gas heated irons vitiate the atmosphere, and the operators become weary and lack vitality. Where natural gas has heretofore been employed for heating irons it is now used to generate electricity, and the change is of great advantage, both financially and in point of health.—New York Ledger.

Still Registers the Name of His Boy.

"Did you notice that man register?" asked the clerk of an uptown hotel as a sad faced man turned away from the desk. He had written his own name and another on the record. "He has been coming here for four or five years that I remember," continued the clerk. "The name that follows his own is that of his son, though the latter has been dead for three years.

"It is a case full of sadness. That man makes regular trips to the city, and he used to always bring his boy, a bright looking youth of about 16. The father was very devoted to him, and the boy did seem to be a rattling good fellow. They always shared the same room, always went out together, and seemed chums more than father and son. But the boy died. The next time the father came to the hotel there was a marked change in his appearance. He walked silently up to the desk and registered. After writing his own name he placed that of his son beneath it, just as he formerly did. I called his attention to it, but a tear came to his eye, and he said nothing, so I immediately changed the subject. Ever since that day he has registered in that manner when he came to the city. Once in a while he will order an extra dinner and have it set on the table beside him just where his son used to sit. He never speaks of the boy."—Washington Times.

Anything to Save Her.

"They tell me, Grumpy, that your daughter is wedded to music."

"I should say that she was from the noise she makes, but I've offered her $10,000 to get a divorce and would double the offer on a pinch." —Detroit Free Press.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves †

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

HOW TO AID THEIR CHILDREN'S SELECTION OF FRIENDS.

What to Do When the Little Ones Make Undesirable Acquaintances In the Neighborhood and There Is Trouble In the Back Yard.

Quite the most important branch of etiquette for a woman to study is that which has to do with the pleasure, comfort and protection of her children. It is a species of nursery and back yard diplomacy that the young ones themselves don't understand and that the average woman is painfully ignorant of, but it has everything to do with maintaining her own station and good name in her neighborhood or town or street.

Its very first mission is to regulate and control the children's list of visiting and playing acquaintances, for small boys and girls are scarcely expected to show sage discretion in their choice of friends. They are not capable of observing that though Johnny Jones is a capital boy in himself his family and surroundings may not be in the least desirable, nor can they see that while Johnny Jones comes of a first family and is a charming playmate he is in reality and by reputation a bad boy and one to be avoided.

The fact is that often enough vulgar, vicious or ill raised youngsters have a perfect fascination for well bred and gentle little ones, and to effectually break up such contaminating influences as these poorly assorted friendships bring about is a most delicate duty of a mother. Her single aid is the arts of etiquette, for the only other means is almost surely fatal—that is, to offer the children explanations or denials and punishment where the objectionable Johnny Jones is concerned.

To explain to your small daughter Jennie that the drawback to little Flora Brown is her vulgar, berouged mother and drunken father is to have this, your private opinion, made known to poor Flora and so on to the entire town, for childish tongues know no law. To stonily forbid Jacky an afternoon at ball with naughty Dicky White and punish him for transgressing the rule is to incite Jacky to secret enjoyment of Dicky's society.

The safe and only method is to be constantly and carefully questioning the nursery inhabitants as to their youthful friends, and always insist that any child whose games they take part in, and whose house they are asked to visit, shall be invited to their own nursery and to meet their own mother. If a child refuses or avoids coming, one can quickly and rightly conclude that either there is something quite wrong with the young friend, or the child's parents object to anything like intimacy with one's own children. Then it is very easy to make Jennie and Jacky understand that the boy or girl who is too shy, ashamed, indifferent or proud to meet their mother is not a friend to be cultivated. Children are loyal little souls, will act promptly on this suggestion, and so a snobbish or undesirable acquaintance is easily dropped.

In an instance where nice children are taken on Jennie's and Jacky's visiting lists, and the parents are unacquainted, some mutual understanding should invariably exist between them. If a party is on foot and invitations are extended to the little Browns, it is the duty of Jennie's mother to write a courteous note to Mrs. Brown, explaining what the entertainment is to be and expressing the hope that the young ones will be present. If Mrs. Brown responds cordially, nothing more is needed to assure the mother that all the young guests come with the hearty consent of their parents.

But let us suppose Mrs. Brown to be what Jennie's mamma might characteristically call a "very horrid person," with whom she would shudder to claim even a bowing acquaintance, while Mrs. Brown's little daughter is a sweet and charming child. Can the pretty, inoffensive Flora have Jennie at her parties? Can she remain as one of Jennie's best friends?

Certainly not, because consistency is a jewel which a mother should, so far as possible, carry bright before her children's eyes, and therefore she must make it clear to them that Mrs. Brown is not one of her friends, nor ever likely to be. That is why she writes no notes to Mrs. Brown, and, though Flora may come to her house, Jennie cannot go to play or be feasted in the house of a lady her mother holds no communication with.

The same reply can be made to little Flora, who will probably carry it on to her mother, who will not in the turn be slow to interpret its meaning, though no cruel or snobbish interpretation can be truthfully made from it. Such common cases as this behoove a mother always to make the acquaintance of the families of her children's friends.

The case just as often arises, however, where Mrs. Brown is really a good friend of Mrs. Jones, and yet Mrs. Brown's children are spoiled, even vicious, and therefore impossible chums for the well raised Jennie and Jacky. Then the heroism of a good mother comes to the front. She cannot exclude the bad little Browns unless Mrs. Brown goes, too, and better lose a dozen Mrs. Browns than expose her boy and girl to a single evil influence.

Where in her own yard or nursery a quarrel arises between her children and their guests she must never fail to make her own boys and girls offer the first and instant apology, this no matter if the guest was chiefly at fault, and deaf she should remain to any explanations. Her children must learn to respect their roof in the face of all insults, though the young guests may not, and any Mrs. Jones is right who takes mortal offense at a complaint offered against her children. If Mrs. Jones' boy is a nuisance, let Mrs. Brown cut him off her children's visiting list and refuse him admittance to her house, but it is a cruel, unforgivable and useless intrusion to carry the tale of his iniquities to his mother.

If the Jones child is, however, guilty of some great fault at Mrs. Brown's house, the proper course for Mrs. Jones to pursue is to take her son instantly to Mrs. Brown, make him apologize, and herself offer every reparation and regret. This she must do in person, and not by note, nor send her boy alone. Where a child commits some piece of mischief in a house it is not the mistress' mission to tattle on him, even though the child may never tell his parents, nor is it ever Mrs. Jones' mission to correct the Brown child in the smallest particular.

If his manners and mischief making are troublesome, let her explain this to her children and refuse to entertain them, but never, even if Mrs. Brown comes to learn what is the matter, reveal her son's iniquities to her.

Say, very frankly, "Mrs. Brown, if anything has gone wrong, you must learn it from your child; it is not my business to remember it."—Edith Brown in Chicago Record.

Linoleum is a good substitute where tiling is not to be had. Floors covered with it are easily brushed up or wiped off. A strip of linoleum 36 inches deep put above the baseboard in a kitchen and finished at the top with a narrow molding is better than wood wainscoting.

In relaying carpets after the fall cleaning it is well to sprinkle something under the edges to destroy any carpet bugs that may be lurking around. As good a thing as can be used is a powder made of equal parts of camphor gum and tobacco.

"To be in a brown study" is a corruption of brow study, a study requiring much thought and contraction of the brows.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, Cold in the Head and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔		@	5½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	39	@	42½
Virginia Meal	35	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9½	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	8	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 50	@	5 00
First Patent	5 50	@	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	42½	@	45
Oats, from store		@	[illegible]
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	[illegible]
Cow Peas	80	@	90
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	60
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	[illegible]
" " in bbls		@	[illegible]
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	[illegible]
" in bbls		@	[illegible]
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 20d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	[illegible]
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	[illegible]
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 00
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	[illegible]
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x20 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24¾ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—$1.25 per barrel bid for Strained, and $1.30 bid for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady; $1.20 per barrel for Hard, $1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine quiet, 28½, 28c; rosin firm, $1.32½, 1.37½; tar steady, $1.00; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, 1.70, 1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	48
Rosin	288
Tar	443
Crude Turpentine	11

Receipts same day last year—48 casks spirits turpentine, 312 bbls rosin, 77 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7¼	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—4 bales; same day last year, 5.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.35; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 18—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was easy; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼ for demand and 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 487 and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485½@485¾. Silver certificates 61@61¼. Government bonds were steady; fives, registered, 113; fives, coupon, 113; fours registered, 110¼; fours, coupon, 112; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 104. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 65@1 70. Spirits turpentine easy at 27¼@28c.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations: B, C, $1 25, D, E $1 30, F G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 85, W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25⅝c; sales of 2 300 casks; receipts 2,052 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1 548 barrels; receipts 4 065 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 40, E $1 47½, F $1 52½, G $1 57½, H $1 65, I $1 70, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The cotton market had a steady opening, with the first call developing an advance of 3@4 points on near months and ½ on the more remote deliveries. Following the first call trading was slack, with narrow changes, and the market finally steady at a net advance of 1@6 points. The early improvement was due chiefly to a better class of cable news than had been looked for, supplemented by somewhat conflicting crop reports and a predicted falling off in receipts.

NEW YORK, May 18—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7¾c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 77,400 bales; January 6 89, February 6 93, March 6 97, May 7 35, June 7 35, July 7 39, August 7 33, September 7 03, October 6 84, November 6 83, December 6 86.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7⅞c; middling gulf 8c; sales of 516 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 9 016 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,755 bales; to France 1,497 bales; to the Continent 1 003 bales; forwarded 787 bales; sales 546 bales; sales to spinners 346 bales; stock (actual) 163,575 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 3 856 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,140 bales; to France 1,497 bales; to the Continent 1,003 bales; stock 381,786 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 12 052 bales; exports to Great Britain 6 534 bales; to France 3,498 bales; to the Continent 24 714 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,581,534 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,916,811 bales; exports to France 680,847 bales; exports to the Continent 1,999,030 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

May 18.—Galveston, easy at 7 7-16 net receipts 287 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7⅝, net receipts 271 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅞, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅞, net receipts 209 bales, Wilmington, steady at 7¼, net receipts 4 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8, net receipts 339 bales; Savannah, steady at 7⅜ net receipts 159 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 7-16, net receipts 2,894 bales; Mobile, dull at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Memphis, dull at 7⅝, net receipts 69 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 14 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 264 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 18—Evening.—Flour was weak and lower to sell; city mill patents $4 95@5 30, Minnesota patents $4 25@4 40. Wheat—Spot weak; No. 1 Northern New York 81¼c afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 82⅜c; options opened lower owing to fine crop news and weak cables; rallied on large clearances and war rumors, but finally weakened under a disappointing decrease in the world's stocks and light export demand; closed ⅜@1¼c net lower; No. 2 red May 78¼@79¼c, closed at 78½c; June closed 79¼c; July 76¾@77 5-16c, closed at 76⅜c. Corn—spot was easy, No. 2 29⅞c at elevator and 30⅞c afloat; options opened steady on covering but yielded to fine crop reports and the break in wheat, closing ⅛@¼c net lower; May closed at 29⅞c; June 29⅞c; July 30¼@30⅜c, closed at 30⅛c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 23c; No. 2 delivered 24c; options dull and barely steady, closing ⅛c lower; July 23¼c. Butter quiet; Western creamery 11@14c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 14c; imitation creamery 9½@12c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@14c. Cheese quiet; State large 9@9¼c; small fancy 9¼@10¼c; western part skims 4@7½c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs were steady; State and Pennsylvania 11; Western fresh 10¼@10½c; Southern 9@9½c. Potatoes—market was steady. Tallow dull; city ($2 package) 3c; country (package free) 3¾c as to quality. Petroleum dull; United closed at $8 90; refined New York $6 35; Philadelphia and Baltimore $6 30; do. in bulk $3 80. Cotton seed oil dull. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra 4½@6c; Japan 4½@4¾c. Molasses quiet. Peanuts firmer. Lard dull; Western steam $4 10, May $4 00, nominal; refined lard easy; Continent $4 40; South American $4 75. Pork steady. Tomatoes per carrier $1 50@2 00. Coffee—Spot Rio weak and nominal; No. 7 invoice 7½c; No. 7 jobbing 8⅜c; mild steady; Cordova 11½@18⅜c. Sugar—raw quiet; fair refining 2⅝c; centrifugal 96 test 3⅛; sales of 850 bags centrifugal 96 test at 3⅛c; 300 bags Muscovado 89 test at 2⅝c, refined steady.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The grain and provision markets were again rather weak to-day. Wheat fell the farthest, being affected by weak cables first and a disappointing world's visible decrease later, closing at a 1⅛c decline. Corn and oats closed ⅛@¼c lower. Provisions opened lower, but closed at substantially unchanged prices.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Cash quotations: Flour weaker. Wheat—No. 2 spring 70½@71c; No 3 spring 69@73c; No. 2 red 88⅝@90⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 24⅝@24¾c. Oats—No. 2 17¼@18c; No. 2 white free on board 21@23c; No. 3 white free on board 20¼@22¼c. Mess pork per barrel, $8 20@8 25. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 75. Short rib sides, loose, $4 40@4 70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 00@5 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 87½@5 00. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—May 72, 72¾, 70¼, 70⅛c; July 70⅝, 71¼, 70¼, 70⅝; September 66¼, 66⅜, 65⅜, 66⅛c. Corn—May 24¼, 24⅜, 24⅛, 24⅛c; July 24⅞, 24⅞, 24⅜, 24⅝; September 25⅝, 25⅜, 25⅜, 25⅜. Oats—No. 2 May 17⅜, 17⅜, 17¼, 17¼; July 17⅝, 17⅝, 17⅜, 17⅜; September 18, 18⅛, 17⅞, 17⅞c. Mess pork—May closed at $8 75; July $8 17½, 8 30, 8 15, 8 22½; September $8 27½, 8 30, 8 25, 8 25. Lard—May closed at $3 75, July $3 77½, 3 82½, 3 77½, 3 80; September $3 87½, 3 92½, 3 87½, 3 90. Short ribs—May closed at $4 50, July $4 50, 4 50, 4 47½, 4 50; September $4 52½, 4 55, 4 50, 4 52½.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and easy; spot and month 78⅝@79c; July 75c asked; August 72⅞c asked. Corn firm; spot 30¼@30⅛c; month 30@30⅛c; June 29⅞@29⅞c; July 29⅛@29⅜c; steamer mixed 27⅛@27⅜c. Southern white 34c; do yellow 32c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 28@28¼c; No. 2 mixed 24½@25c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot, moderate demand and prices lower. American middling fair 4 9-16d; good middling 4⅛d. American middling 4⅛d. low middling 3 15-16d; good ordinary 3 13 16d; ordinary 3 58 64d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 800 were for speculation and export, and included 6 700 American. Receipts 20,000 bales, of which 15,300 were American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand, and closed very steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.): May 4 5-64@4 6 64d buyer; May and June 4 4 64@4 5 64d buyer; June and July 4 3 64@4 4 64d buyer; July and August 4 2 64@4 3-64d buyer; August and September 3 62 64@3 63-64d buyer; September and October 3 55 64@3 56-64d buyer; October and November 3 50 64@3,51 64d buyer; November and December 3 48 64@3 49 64d buyer; December and January 3 47 64@4 48 64d buyer; January and February 3 47-64@3 48-64d buyer; February and March 3 48 64d value.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, Staples New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamship Croatan, Staples Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Schr Robert W Dasey, 339 tons, Hunter, Jacksonville, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 19, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Roger Moore, 312 tons, Miller Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 304 tons, Boove, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 620 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

Caroline Gray, 311 tons, Locke, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

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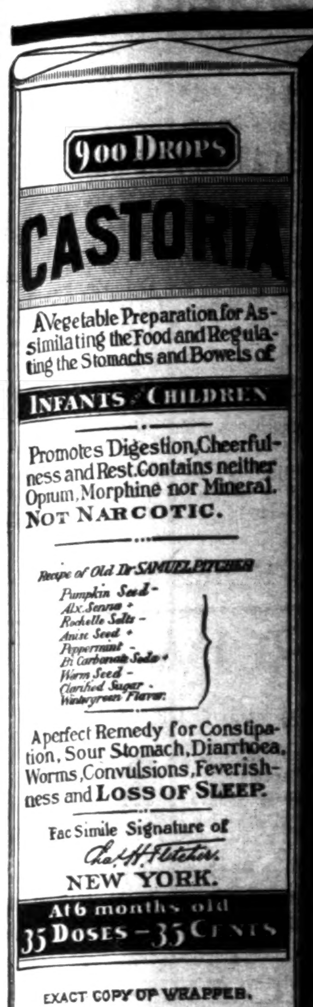

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PIPER, PLAY!

Now the furnaces are out
And the aching anvils sleep.
Down the road the grimy rout
Tramples homeward twenty deep.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
Though we be o'erlabored men,
Pipe for rest, pipe your best,
Let us foot it once again!

Bridled looms delay their din;
All the humming wheels are spent;
Busy spindles cease to spin;
Warp and woof must rest content.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
For a little we are free!
Foot it, girls, and shake your curls,
Haggard creatures though we be!

We are of the humblest grade,
Yet we dare to dance our fill.
Male and female were we made,
Fathers, mothers, lovers still!
Piper—softly; low and soft.
Pipe of love in mellow notes
Till the tears begin to flow
And our hearts are in our throats.
—John Duncan.

"HERE'S FOR YORK."

Ere I could step across the kitchen to unbar the door the knock came again, sharp and hard, as though the man without were in no mood for delay. I lifted the latch and threw wide the door and in the light of the lantern saw his hand lifted in act to knock again.

"In the king's name!" says he, with one foot across the threshold.

"And welcome," says I, and made way for him.

He stopped, glancing over his shoulder at the horse.

"Nay," says I, "have him in too. There is naught to spoil," I says, looking round me, "but if there were he were welcome. We are for the king," says I, willing to make him comfortable on the main point.

He pulled the horse inside. When I turned to it from barring the door, I saw with a glance that there was not another half mile left in it. The next moment it had dropped to the floor, with a sharp groan.

"'Tis the most cursed luck," says he. "Sure, I have been followed by ill fortune"— He broke off and looked suspiciously at the door and window. "You are well protected, master," he says, turning his eyes to mine.

"We can stand a tilt," says I. "Rest easy on that score."

"A quart of old ale made hot and poured down its throat," says I as much to myself as to him, "will do it no harm and may do it much good."

Standing by the pan and keeping my fingers in the draft that I had mixed so that I could tell when the right heat was attained, I took a careful look at the man at my side. He was of my own size and build—a tall, spare fellow, with a deep chest and square shoulders, straight as a pikestaff and having a certain stern look about his mouth and eyes. His uniform was very plain, but there were jewels in the hilt of his sword, and the feathers that drooped from his hat, draggled as they were, were rich and thick, as a gallant's should be.

Between us we poured the ale down the poor beast's throat.

"There's naught to hope for in him tonight," says he gloomily. "'Tis my usual ill fortune"—

He gave me a quick, curious stare.

"So you are for the king, farmer?" he says. "'Sdeath, 'tis a piece of the rarest luck that I chanced to knock at your door. I am at the most desperate pass, but you are for the king, eh?" says he with emphasis.

"I said so and mean so," says I.

"'Tis necessary to be sure of things in these times," says he, with a sigh of relief, "and I have that to tell you which I would not willingly tell to the king's lightest enemy. Here I am," he says, lowering his voice, "carrying a dispatch of the strictest importance to Rupert and Newcastle at York. Hark you, farmer, 'tis the king's own signature that foots it, and I find myself stopped"—his eyes wandered to the horse—"and followed"—They turned uneasily to the door.

"Followed?" says I.

"As I said," says he coolly enough. "They have been at my heels for the last ten miles. Three of them there are, and all well mounted. Plague take them!"

"They are without, then," says I. "They were within 200 yards of me when I turned in at your gate," says he. "But where they are now the Lord knows."

I opened the shutter of the hatch and got out into the little garth between the great ash and the hedgerow, taking good heed not to crack even a dry twig, when I became aware of the three troopers.

They were out on the road, and each man sat his horse in such a strict quietness that you might have sworn horse and man were of bronze or marble.

"That he turned in here," says one, "is certain. Why he turned aside is not so certain. But if he carries dispatches for Rupert at York 'tis certain that he must go northward and along this road. And so the question is where to stay him in his progress."

"I know this country, every inch of it," says the third man. "Leave it to me. Two miles ahead lies Marshford common—there's no likelier spot 'twixt here and York—as desolate a waste it is as you could wish."

Then they talked again, and the end of it was that they backed their horses into the coppice and waited for his coming forth.

The man sat on the edge of the table just as I had left him. "They are without," I says, turning toward the fire. "They will wait your going forth and then follow you to Marshford common, where they purpose to take you in the rear."

"Do they so?" says he. "But come, master farmer, are we to be outwitted by three crop eared Roundheads?"

"'Tis the king's dispatch," says I. His eyes fixed themselves on mine, and I saw the white teeth shut slowly down on his lip.

"There is some plan in your head," says he.

I sat down on the settle. He looked at me for a moment and then put his hand within his doublet and drew out a thin packet of paper. It was tied about with a skein of blue silk, and there was writing on each side of the knot. His finger pointed to a word in the corner. "Come," says he, "your plan, farmer," and he put back the packet.

"I am not without horses," says I. I glanced him up and down. "We are much of a build," I says. "If I were on one horse and in your uniform and you were on another in my clothes," I says, "and if I took the road across the common, and you followed one that I can tell you of— Do you see what I mean?" says I.

"By heaven!" says he. "And if we come through with it the king shall reward you fittingly. But 'tis more like to end in your death," he says, and shakes his head.

"I'll take my chance of that," says I. "Come, is it settled between us?"

"Are you a married man?" says he. "Have you wife and children?"

"Neither the one nor the other," says I.

"A mother, then?" says he.

"In the churchyard, two miles away," says I.

He nodded and once more looked me up and down, ending with a long stare into my face.

"I take your offer, friend," says he and held out his hand. "My name is Eustace Blunt."

"Mine is Stephen Mann," says I, with my hand in his.

"No better man in England," says he, with a laugh at his own wit. "Come, I am in your hand, Stephen. What do we do first?"

"First I shall set out, leading my horse across the paddock to the front gate, thence to ride along the highroad. Give me a good ten minutes' start ere you set forth yourself. When your time is up, follow the highroad for half a mile and then turn to your right. You will find yourself in a grass lane. You will follow it for a good three miles ere you come to a signpost, but when you come to that you are on the straight road to York again. And so farewell," says I.

Before I had ridden a quarter of a mile along the road I heard the steady pounding of their horses' feet behind me. I turned in the saddle and looked back. They came over a slight rise in the road, riding abreast. There was that in the steadiness of their pace that gave me a notion of their resolution in the matter.

I might have been half way between the end of the lane where Blunt was to turn off, according to my directions, and the first stretch of the common, when a sudden thought caused me to clap my hand to the pocket of my coat. The surprise that came to me as my fingers closed on the dispatch that should have been in Blunt's care and not in mine made me pull up the horse.

There I was in possession of his majesty's dispatch, a thing of the strictest importance, and behind me rode three Roundhead troopers that were anxious enough to lay fingers on it. As for Blunt, that should have had it in keeping, he was by that time riding into the narrow lane a mile in the rear.

The common suddenly widened out before me. I saw Dick Pritt's granary roof shine white in the moonlight, for all that we were a good mile and a half from it.

The three of them, still riding close together, were within 200 yards of me. The moonlight struck the polished steel of their breast pieces.

There were four square miles of common, and 'twas as tricky a bit of land as a man might find in a day's march. There was a ditch here and a marsh there and both well hidden by the long, rank grass that grew thick all over the place. A man that did not know the lay of the ground and rode his horse across it with a loose rein was more likely to come to grief than not. Nay, if he came within measurable distance of Butter Bum hole, he was likely to leave horse, saddle and bridle in its black depths and think himself lucky if he escaped with his life.

Ere I had ridden 20 yards into the rank grass the three men gave a sudden shout and dashed across the common to intercept me. I could have laughed with glee. They had not gone a dozen strides ere the foremost horse went knee deep in a ditch and flung its rider over its head. I was in the hope the horse had broken a leg, poor beast, but in a trice the trooper had picked himself up and remounted.

Butter Bum hole was in front. I must rid myself of one if not two of them in its black depths. If all three would but ride into it and sink 50 fathoms deep, there would be less need for all the bother that I foresaw ere his majesty's dispatches left my hands.

When I had suffered them to come within 80 yards of me, the moon suddenly disappeared behind a bank of clouds. But she suddenly peeped out through a little rift, and on the instant I heard a sharp report and caught the whistle of a bullet as it flew past my head.

I went on slowly, holding my horse back and at the same time calling loudly on his to hasten.

There was not a yard between them as they came to the hole, and each rode at a rattling pace. You would have thought they were clearing the whole thing, but the man on the left seemed suddenly to drop to the earth, and over him rolled the fellow in the middle. The man on the right, following the path that I had taken, pulled up his beast with a jerk that threw it on its haunches, and I saw him turn to gaze at the men and horses rolling and wallowing in the mud.

"Farewell, my masters," said I and laughed long and loud as I cantered off. But I was reckoning a bit too soon, for he sent another bullet after me that took off my hat.

Looking over my shoulder, I saw that the man who had escaped the marsh was following me with determination. He had evidently seized the situation and made up his mind to follow my plans. So in and out we wound, over a ditch here and through a cluster of gorze bushes there, and he made no such foolish mistake as to try to cut me off or to take a shorter route, but held on at my heels.

The horse tucked his big thighs under him and tossed his head. Faith, I believe he loved the spirit of the thing as dearly as his rider. And so we went straight across what bit of common there was, and, skimming Dick Pritt's new fence like a swallow, landed in the lush grass of the home garth.

There were yet three meadows between me and the signpost, and it was good going over all of them. The air rushed around my hatless head; the stars seemed to dance all across the heavens; the hedgerows shot up in front like ghosts, but we were over and through them and settled into our stride again before I had time to count one.

I saw the signpost—a black, two armed thing—outlined against the sky at the corner of the last field. We were close on the hedgerow then, and as I settled down for the leap I heard Blunt's horse clattering up the narrow lane to my right. The moon sailed out of the cloud bank. We started at each other.

"Ah!" said he, "the troopers"—

"Two of 'em in Butter Bum hole," says I. "The third"—

But the third must have ridden a rare horse, for at that instant he dropped over the hedge with a force that made the ground shake. We had drawn rein in the middle of the highroad, and he caught sight of us and came forward. But within a dozen paces his beast swayed and fell, tumbling him off into the dust. In spite of all his Roundheadedness he rapped out a roaring curse.

"'Twas the rarest adventure," I says. "I wouldn't ha' missed it for the world."

"Why, faith," says he, "you make me envious. The lane was tame enough, a mere matter of straight ahead work."

He said naught of the dispatch. But at the corner of Dead Man's copse I drew rein and held out my hand. "I'll go home," said I. "You have no further need of me. We will exchange horses and clothes as you return."

"Let me keep my thanks till then," says he, giving me his hand. "Tomorrow or the next day we shall meet again, Master Stephen."

But ere he broke into a canter I pulled him up and wheeled about again.

"Ha!" says I. "I had almost forgotten to give you the dispatch," and I handed it over. "The dispatch?" said he. "The dispatch! But surely"—

"So you did not know that I had it?" says I. "Faith, but it lay very near my heart," and without more ado I turned about and cantered off, leaving him there in the moonlight, staring open mouthed at the packet in his hand.—Pearson's Weekly.

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DAILY 9.00 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.54 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.43 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.06 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 5 40 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.43 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.15 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 1.00 p m; arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.00 p m; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.20 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 9.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.43 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.53 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m. Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.16 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m. 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.40 a m, Creston 5.32 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.20 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *5	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND 25
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 35
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 50	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 30	Ar..Newbern............Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
§Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 29 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 30	Goldsboro.........	11 25	....
[illegible]	4 13	Kinston...........	10 23	[illegible]
5 15	5 35	Newbern...........	9 17	9 32
6 27	6 43	Morehead City.....	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

mar 27 tf

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CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

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jan 28 y

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington............	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton...........	5 25 p m	....
Leave Maxton..............	6 11 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg..........	6 32 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet.............	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet..............	7 15 p m	*5 17pm
Leave Rockingham..........	7 30 p m	5 35am
Leave Wadesboro...........	8 11 p m	6 15am
Leave Marshville..........	8 48 p m	6 39am
Arrive Monroe.............	9 12 p m	6 45am
Leave Monroe..............	9 25 p m	6 55am
Arrive Charlotte..........	10 25 p m	7 55am
Arrive Mt. Holly..........	....	9 05am
Arrive Lincolnton.........	....	10 05am
Arrive Shelby.............	....	11 32am
Arrive Rutherfordton......	....	12 40pm

*6 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton..........	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro..............	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby.................	....	6 05pm
Leave Lincolnton.............	....	7 10pm
Leave Mt. Holly..............	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte..............	*5 10 am	8 20pm
Arrive Monroe................	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe.................	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville.............	6 28 am	....
Leave Wadesboro..............	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham.............	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet................	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet.................	8 40 am	....
Leave Laurinburg.............	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton.................	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton..............	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington............	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet..............	*8 15 am	*11 25pm
Arrive Raleigh............	11 20 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth.........	5 50 pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond...........	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington.........	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York...........	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe..................	*5 48 am	*9 35pm
Arrive Abbeville..............	11 05 am	1 48am
Arrive Athens.................	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 30 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	8 00 a.
4 12 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
3 55 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 41 "	†Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 0[illegible] p. m
12 43 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 10 a. m
6 18 "	Lv.......Maxton......Ar	9 23 "
5 35 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 01 "
4 46 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 52 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 16

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar......Ramseur.......Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv......Climax.......Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv...Greensboro....Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..................	11 07 "
Arrive Madison....................	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison.....................	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale..................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro.................	2 40 "

†Meals.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

ap 3 tf

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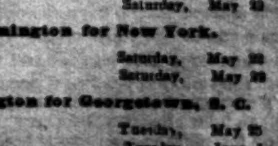
New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE, Saturday, May 22
CROATAN, Saturday, May 29

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, May 22
PAWNEE, Saturday, May 29

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE, Tuesday, May 25
CROATAN, Tuesday, June 1

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Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Passenger Association Unable to Secure Membership Desired — Freight Rates Demoralized.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 18.—It seems unlikely that the Western Passenger Association will secure the membership it desires to have by the first of June. The executive committee has labored unceasingly to get the roads into the association, but despite all its work there are several of the roads that have not yet become members and there seems to be no immediate prospect of their doing so. The Canadian Pacific has not yet signed the agreement and as consequence neither the Great Northern nor the Northern Pacific have joined the association. They have practically assured Chairman White, of the executive committee, that they will join as soon as the Canadian Pacific becomes a member and they have not absolutely refused to sign the agreement in case the Canadian Pacific finally refuses to join. The Wisconsin Central and the Great Northern are still hanging out and they have given no indication of their intention.

The agreement of the freight men entered into last week for the preservation of rates is not preserving them to the extent considered desirable by the conservative members of the association. The lumber rates from Wisconsin points to the Mississippi river, which were in a state of demoralization when the agreement was formed, are still in the same condition and there seems to be no immediate chance for their betterment. In various other parts of the territory rates are demoralized and nobody seems to be making any effort to re-establish them on the old basis.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN.

Business Matters Discussed at Yesterday's Session of the International Brotherhood in Toronto.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TORONTO, ONT., May 18.—At this morning's session of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, legislative business now before the United States Congress came under review. A long discussion took place over the bill which authorizes the appointment of a commission by the President of the United States. It was decided to ask that the commission be composed of an equal number of members representing the labor, capital and agricultural interests. The Brotherhood will also recommend other changes that will in part ameliorate existing conditions. The contempt and arbitration bills were also discussed. Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, this afternoon pleaded for a closer federation of the various branches of the railway service.

TORONTO, May 18.—The delegates to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's Convention were the guests to-night of local lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Hundreds were turned away from Occidental Hall, where a reception was held and an address of welcome from the railway engineers was presented to Grand Master Morrissey, of the Trainmen's Brotherhood. Speeches were made by prominent men in both orders.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Some Improvement in Condition of Cotton—Winter Wheat Promising—Spring Wheat and Tobacco Doing Well.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Weather Bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended May 17th, says:

The reports indicate an improvement in the conditions of cotton in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. In the last named State, however, some damage has resulted from excessive rains and insects. Cold nights have proved unfavorable in Arkansas and Louisiana, where stands are poor and where insects have caused injury. Bad stands and complaints from cut-worms are also reported from Tennessee.

Winter wheat continues in most promising condition in the Middle Atlantic States, Kentucky and Tennessee, although some injury from chinch bugs is reported from Virginia and North Carolina; it is now heading as far north as the Ohio river and Southern Missouri.

Spring wheat seeding is now finished and the early sown is generally doing well, but needs rain in portions of South Dakota and Washington.

Transplanting of tobacco has commenced in Connecticut and Kentucky and is progressing favorably in Tennessee and Virginia; much of the crop has been set in the Carolinas.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Collections in April Show a Decrease as Compared with Same Month Last Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for the month of April were $11,884,589, a decrease of $96,705 as compared with April 1896. For the last ten months the receipts aggregated $122,850,404, an increase as compared with the same period of last year of $690,088. The receipts for April last from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $6,079,616; decrease as compared with April, 1896, of $60,205. Tobacco, $2,570,146; increase, $197,451. Fermented liquors, $2,620,932; decrease, $230,741. Oleomargarine, $85,616; increase $14,091. Filled cheese, $3,085. Miscellaneous, $95,192.

WOMAN MURDERED.

Her Husband Arrested Charged With the Crime.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 18.—The body of Emma Wayne, colored, who had been missing several days was found in a canal on the outskirts of the city today, her arms and legs wound tightly with rope and her head split open.

The woman's husband was arrested half an hour after the discovery of the body for murder. He had been pretending to lead a search for his wife since Sunday, and told the police he believed she had drowned herself. The finding of the body pointed to Wayne as her slayer. When taken into custody blood stains were found upon his clothes.

The Democratic State Central committee of Ohio have decided to hold the State convention in Columbus June 29th and 30th.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AGAIN DEBATED IN THE SENATE.

Two Notable Speeches—By Mason of Illinois in Favor of the Measure and Hoar of Massachusetts in Opposition—Burrows of Michigan will Continue the Discussion To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Cuba again occupied the foreground in the Senate to-day. It drew large crowds to the galleries and brought two notable speeches—by Mr. Mason, of Illinois, in favor of the Morgan resolution and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in opposition to it.

The Illinois Senator pictured in fervid terms the distress in Cuba, dwelling particularly on the starving condition of 800 United States citizens as reported by the President and called upon the Senate to throw off its lethargy and pass the Morgan resolution. Mr. Mason had several sharp tilts with Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, the latter protesting that he was being misrepresented. It led to considerable commotion in the galleries during which Mr. Wellington declared that he could not be choked off by the galleries.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the Tariff bill. It provides that there shall be, at all times, a reserve fund in the Treasury of $50,000,000.

During the day a number of bills were passed, among them one appropriating $25,000 to Richmond College, Richmond, Va., for war losses.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid the Morgan resolution before the Senate, and Mr. Mason, of Illinois, was recognized. The Senator began with sarcastic reference to the "polite delays" of the Senate, which had taken the place of the "old game of filibuster." On one pretence or another, he said, the opposition to this resolution had succeeded in delaying action day after day. Day after day the American people had awaited that action, had expected that at last the barbarities of the Spaniard would be checked. Until at last it seemed as though the voice of the American people was to remain silent while the "sale of girls, the murder of children and the barbarities which the Spanish calls war" proceeds in Cuba.

The Senator declared it was time to put aside the diplomatic subterfuge that language was to be used to conceal thought. It was time to act, to carry out the platform of the Republican party and to speak here and now in behalf of Cuba. Mr. Mason referred to "that splendid gentleman" in the Presidential chair and to the President's Cuban message yesterday in proof of the serious conditions prevailing in Cuba.

In sarcastic tones the Senator said that with this statement that 800 Americans were suffering, we passed a resolution in substance saying: "Please, kind Mr. Spaniard, let us bring home our Americans and protect them under our flag." And yet there is no war in Cuba!

"If 800 American citizens are being driven like swine," exclaimed Mr. Mason, "compelling us to send from our shores to protect them, in the name of God if it is not war, what is it?" Did the Senate propose to give notice that Coxey's army had moved to the island of Cuba and 800 members of that army are tramps? Would the Senate delay while 800 Americans are suffering because "the brute who commands the Spanish army drives them into towns?" The Senator's remarks were punctuated with applause, but up to this time there was no vociferous demonstration.

Mr. Mason turned his attention to the remarks favorable to England made by Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, yesterday. "Yes, we owe her (England) a good deal," declared Mr. Mason, "but we settled a good part of it at Bunker Hill."

The Senator read newspaper extracts showing the condition of affairs in Cuba.

"Is that the kind of information," interjected Mr. Wellington, "that the Senate of the United States is to have as a basis for a resolution of belligerency?"

Mr. Mason replied that the Senate must act on its best information, and when the Spaniard sells his daughter, murders his boy and conceals the facts, the people must rely on the American correspondent to get at the facts. The Senator paid a glowing tribute to those correspondents, some of whom had risked and given up their lives to present the facts to the American people. He referred to the death of correspondent Crosby, who fell on the field during an engagement.

"And yet," suggested Mr. Gallinger ironically, "there is no war in Cuba."

Proceeding, Mr. Mason said: "When you get at the deep undertone of the conscience of the Christian people of this country they say let us have freedom in Cuba. Let the Spaniard go back to his own land and let us have no slaves upon our continent. You can call 'jingo' as long as you like. You may define 'jingo' as long as you please. Patrick Henry was a jingoist according to the definition of the gentlemen who are trying to keep the Spanish in Cuba. Every man who had rather fight than to buy peace at the dishonor of his wife or his child has been called a jingoist from the days of early republics until now. I am for the liberty, for the independence of Cuba on a broader and better ground. I propose better environment not for trade or commerce, not for the extension of territory—and this is the difference between the ordinary English lawmaker and ourselves."

At another point Mr. Mason exclaimed: "Mr President, if we did not have a ship in the world and every gun was melted into a plowshare, if every ship we ever had was sunk into the middle of the sea, there is no nation in the world, much less Spain, that would ever dare strike our colors or invade American soil."

Mr. Mason's closing words were as follows: "Mr. President, no one fears war, but if to keep our promises with Cuba and protect her, means war, let it come. If to defend the honest daughters of brave patriots means an insult to Spain and war, in the name of God let it come and come quickly, for I tell you whether we speak or not the civilization of the Nazarene is upon us; whether you sleep, bound hand and foot by the rules of order, or whether you speak like brave American men, the march of the Nazarene is upon us; liberty shall prevail and the island of Cuba under the Providence of God shall be free!"

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Mason. He referred to the speech which had preceded as "exuberant oratory," and said sarcastically, that notwithstanding it, the power of international law would prevail. The only effect of recognition would be to give Spain the right to search our ships at sea and to take away from American citizens in Cuba all hope of recompense for injury done them. He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Mason's "innocent and youthful ardor." He expressed surprise that "all this great brass band of talk about outrages on women and children practiced at our doors" should be followed by "this squeaking morsel of a resolution."

The Senate, he said, should ask the President to use his good offices with Spain to secure peace and the independence of Cuba, and that was what the Republican platform proposed. He would have the facts found as a court found them, before entering judgment, and would then say to Spain, "we have found such and such facts, on which we propose to act, and if you don't stop that war, we'll stop it," and he would not stand in the Senate and brag and splutter.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said that while he shared in the sympathy expressed for Greece and other afflicted countries, yet it was not for the United States to step forward and see that justice prevailed the world over. He deplored the lightness with which war was discussed. So far as war was concerned he feared war, particularly in view of our defenceless coast and inadequate armament. We should make ourselves fit for war before talking so manfully of a resort to arms.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, then secured the floor for a speech but as it was 4.15 p. m., he yielded for an executive session, saying he would go on at 2 o'clock to-morrow. At 4.40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

FIREMEN INJURED.

Twelve Frightfully Burned by an Explosion of Gasoline.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Twelve firemen were frightfully burned to-night by the explosion of a tank containing eighty gallons of gasoline in the grocery of W. H. Manley in 43rd street. The explosion was heard for several blocks and many windows in the vicinity were shattered. The severely injured are: Jos. C. Tazeen, third assistant chief, burned about face and body, condition serious; John Fitzgerald, marshal Eleventh battalion, burned about body, condition serious; John C. Champagne, hands, face and body frightfully burned, may die.

The others whose injuries are not considered dangerous are: Michael Doyle, Henry Wingle, Capt. Thomas Kinney, Lieut. James McGraw, James Hickey, Morris Maloney, Lieut. James Burke, Capt. O. L. White, J. J. Croack. All the men were burned about the hands, face and body and their injuries are more or less severe. The chances are that Pazen, Fitzgerald and Champagne will recover.

During a small fire to-night on Van Buren street twelve firemen were overcome by smoke. They revived in a few minutes after being dragged into the fresh air.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

A Family of Four Persons Brutally Butchered Near Helena, Montana.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DENVER, COL., May 18.—Advices reached here to-day to the effect that William H. Hamilton, a contractor, his wife, Mrs. Catherine Hamilton, his son Lee Hamilton, aged 19, and his daughter Elizabeth S. Hamilton, aged 18, who lived in Denver until recently, were murdered near Helena, Mon., three weeks ago and the crime was suppressed in order to enable the Montana authorities to trace the murderers. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were found dead in bed with their throats cut. Miss Hamilton was also dead in bed with her throat cut and many bruises on her body. Lee Hamilton had evidently made a desperate fight. His body was literally covered with wounds. All the fingers of his right hand were severed, showing that he had grasped the razor or knife. His throat was also cut. Foot-prints near the house showed that two men were concerned in the murders. The house had been ransacked and it is believed that the murderers secured about $500.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Tailors in New York City Decide to Strike—Many Thousands Will be Idle.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 18.—At a conference to-night of committees representing the United Brotherhood of Tailors and the Progressive Tailors, it was decided that the latter, numbering 2,500, would strike in the morning. Leader Schoenfeld, who presided at the conference, said he anticipated a general strike to-morrow or Thursday, involving at least 35,000 garment workers in this city and Brooklyn. More than 400 contractors met to-night and after a protracted discussion of the situation decided to appoint a committee to confer with the strike leaders. This is considered an indication that the contractors are willing to take sides with the strikers in the matter of forcing the manufacturers to pay higher prices, thus enabling the contractors and middle men to pay the operators better wages.

INTER-STATE SHOOT.

The Principal Trophy Won by a Team of the Savannah Volunteer Guard.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—The inter-State shoot on the Avondale range began today. The principal trophy, the Derrenne Cup, presented to the range association by Wymberly J. Derrenne, of this city, was won by the team of the Savannah Volunteer Guards battalion, on a score of 958 out of a possible 1,200. The team from the First Regiment of Cavalry was a good second with a score of 938, while the team from the First Regiment of Infantry of this city, scored 753. The match for the Desoto Cup will be shot by the same teams to-morrow. Matches between company teams, members of which have never participated in inter-State shoots and individual matches are also in progress.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED

And Twenty-Seven Others Injured in a Railroad Accident in Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, May 18.—A serious railroad accident has occurred near Vega Alta, province of Santa Clara. A freight train consisting of 29 cars, while on its way toward Placetas, lost four cars, unknown to the engineer. The loosened cars ran rapidly down a hill and collided with a passenger train. The engine of the latter jumped on top of the wandering cars, its boiler exploded, the cars caught fire, the engineer, a gendarme and five passengers were killed and twenty-seven passengers injured.

WARM WIRELETS.

The grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Georgia, is in session at Savannah. Delegates are in attendance from ninety lodges.

John Smith, the colored candidate for the Naval Academy, failed in three out of four branches of the English examination. By the rules of the academy he will be allowed a re-examination.

Frank E. Corbett, a prominent business man of Alexandria, Va., died in his office yesterday. Death was caused by an overdose of chloral and bromide of potash. Corbett was 57 years of age.

The State convention of the King's Daughters of Georgia began its annual sessions in Savannah. Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, of New York, corresponding secretary of the central council, is in attendance.

Secretary Sherman has formally notified the British Government through Sir Julian Pauncefote, that the United States Senate having failed to ratify the treaty providing for general arbitration, that document has failed.

While Mr. A. M. Patterson, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Clara Davis, daughter of Prof. Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia, were out buggy riding in Richmond their horse became frightened, and running away overturned and smashed the vehicle. Mr. Patterson had one of his ribs broken, and the young lady was painfully, though not seriously bruised.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY AGREES TO AN ARMISTICE.

Hostilities Suspended—Greece Wants the Powers to Negotiate the Terms of Peace—Great Depression at Athens—But No Fear of a Popular Outbreak.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—There was a sudden and unexpected change in the political situation shortly before noon to-day. Russia quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey out of the game to all intents and purposes.

Last night and early this morning Turkey, supported by Germany, was practically defying Russia, France, Austria, Great Britain and Italy, insisting upon the annexation of Thessaly in addition to a huge war indemnity and seemingly was determined to march upon Athens.

The ministers received official advices from Sofia to day announcing that orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army, possibly at the instigation of Russia. There was hurried consultation of the ministers. The war party was for further defiance, but in the end pacific counsels seem to have prevailed, for at 11 a. m. orders were telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in-chief in Thessaly, to cease hostilities.

The peace negotiations will now be undertaken in real earnest and the Greeks will most likely be spared any further humiliation. It transpires that the Czar made a direct appeal to the Sultan to order his troops to cease hostilities and arrange an armistice and this coupled with the fact that most serious results would have ensued if Turkey had persisted in her defiant attitude, brought about the present state of affairs.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, called upon the dean of the diplomatic corps, Baron von Calico, this afternoon, to convey to the foreign ministers the Sultan's decision to arrange an armistice.

It is now believed that the terms of peace will be negotiated directly between Turkey and Greece.

The Sultan has ordered two hospitals, of 600 and 100 beds respectively, to be erected near the Yildiz Kiosk, in order to enable him to visit the Turkish soldiers who have been wounded in the campaign against the Greeks.

ATHENS, May 18, 10 p. m.—Orders have been sent to the Greek commander in Epirus to cease firing, in view of the armistice.

A dispatch from Arta says that the Greeks have retired from there in good order.

A telegram received from Lamia reports that a panic prevails there and that many of the inhabitants are leaving.

LONDON, May 18.—Speaking to-night at the Junior Constitutional Club, Lord Salisbury touched briefly on the complications in southeastern Europe. The Premier said he regretted that political reasons precluded him from saying much on the subject of foreign affairs. The armistice which had been declared was due to pressure exerted by six Powers, especially Russia. It was a very important step, giving time for reflection and negotiation, but it did not seriously diminish the difficulties which had to the faced. Neither Turkey nor Greece ought to be under an illusion as to the real state of feeling in the United Kingdom. His Lordship referred to the sympathies of England for Greece as founded upon classic association, liberalism in politics and community of religious conviction, as well as upon other influences, but such considerations as these, he said, could not be suffered to guide the policies of nations, for their policy was to maintain peace by the strict observance of international engagements.

ATHENS May 19—1 A. M.—The communication from the Turkish to the Greek commander at Arta, which followed the raising of the flag of truce by the former, was in Turkish and ran as follows:

"On condition that no Greek soldier belonging to any arm of the service remains on territory of the Ottoman Empire, we have orders that an armistice shall be concluded on sea and land with a view of arriving at an understanding.

"(Signed) YUSSUF, Chief of Staff."

The Greek commander telegraphed to Athens for instructions and the Government replied: "We authorize you to suspend hostilities in order to discuss the conditions of an armistice."

The Government, in notifying the envoys of the Powers as to this proposal, said that as Greece had entrusted her interests to the Powers, it was for them to negotiate the conditions of an understanding.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle* from Athens says:

"It is officially stated that Germany has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople to request the Porte to grant a fortnight's armistice, which, it is understood, was signed at 7 o'clock this evening (Tuesday)."

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Athens says:

"It appears that the retreat from Domokos was orderly in spite of the fact that the order was given at 3 o'clock in the morning. All the artillery was taken away except some heavy guns that were left at the acropolis of Domokos. A considerable quantity of war material, however, was abandoned."

LONDON, May 19, 1 A. M.—London is still without accounts of the battle of Domokos from the Turkish side, but it is evident that the Greek defeat was complete and decisive. An Italian officer with the Greeks put their killed and wounded at two thousand, but probably this is much exaggerated, as the Greek positions were well protected, and the retreat began as soon as they became untenable.

It is believed that Edhem Pasha will insist upon the surrender to him of the passes over the Othrys range before he consents to an armistice, but save for a small force of Turkish cavalry following the retreating Greeks at a distance of 20,000 yards the Turks have not attempted to attack the Greek rear guard. The war is virtually ended. The Crown Prince headed the retreat, and his headquarters are now established close to Devenfourka pass, a very narrow gorge through the Othrys range, about twelve miles from Lamia.

The greatest depression exists at Athens. There is a complete collapse of the high hopes raised by the optimistic dispatches of Constantine, but as yet there are no disorders. While the battle was in progress the Government vainly endeavored to get at the exact position and the number of casualties but Constantine sent only evasive replies. Very feeble were the shouts raised when additional troops started yesterday for the front. The Athenians are completely disheartened.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Athens says he has absolute proofs that one of the Powers has made serious attempts to undo the work of the European concert.

ALL HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, from the small pimple to the dreadful scrofula sore, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists.

A KING'S LESSON.

Maximilian Joseph, the late king of Bavaria, was one summer day sitting in plain civil costume in the garden of his palace at Tegernsee. The heat was indeed great, and it was so very quiet in the garden that the king fell asleep over the book he was reading. He laid it down beside him on the bench and continued to slumber. When he awoke, he thought he would drive away his drowsiness by taking a walk. The road, which took him farther and farther away from the garden, brought him at last to the meadow which extended on both sides from the shores of the beautiful lake near which the palace stood.

Here the king remembered his book, which he had left lying on the bench in the park. If any one passed by, he might take the volume, which, being a rather rare one, the king did not wish to lose. As he was unwilling to return the same way, he looked about for some one who would fetch the book to him, but far and wide he did not see a single human being except a boy who was watching a flock of geese. The king went up to him and said: "Listen, my boy. You can go and fetch me a book which I have left lying on a bench in the park, and you shall have a florin for your trouble."

The lad, who did not know the king, looked at the gentleman with much mistrust. A florin for so small a service seemed to him to be so large an offer as to be a hoax.

"I am not the simpleton you take me for," said he, turning away.

"What makes you think that I take you for a simpleton?" asked the king, smiling, pleased with the open manner of the lad.

"Because you offer me a florin for such a trifling service," replied the boy. "Money is not earned so easily. The people down there," he added, pointing his finger to the distant palace, "take us for fools, and I know you are one of them."

"Well, what if I am?" said the king. "Come, here's half a florin in advance. Now go and fetch me the book."

The boy's eyes sparkled when he held the money in his hand, for he did not get much more than that for looking after the geese for the whole year; but still he hesitated.

"Well," asked the king, "why don't you go?"

The boy pushed his cap on one side and scratched himself behind the ear.

"Yes," said he, "I will—but—I dare not. If the farmers heard that I left the geese, they would dismiss me and I should lose my daily bread."

"I'll watch them till you come back again."

"You," replied the boy, measuring the stranger from top to toe. "You don't look to me like one that could take care of geese. If they were to run away and get lost in these meadows, I might have to pay more than I should earn in a year. Look at that fellow with a black head, who belongs to the court gardener. He is an awful old bird, a deserter, a good for nothing, like all people who have to do with a court. He would play you fine tricks while I was away. No, no; that would never do."

"But why should not I be able to keep these geese in order as well as I succeed in keeping men in order?" said the king.

"You!" replied the lad, again eying the monarch, with a grin. "They must be fine fellows indeed! Ah, now I have it! You are a schoolmaster. I tell you, boys are much easier managed than geese."

"Possibly. But come; be quick. Will you fetch the book? I will answer for any mischief that may happen."

This decided the boy. He enjoined the king to keep a watchful eye over the goose he called the court gardener, a splendid gander, who might run off directly, leading the whole herd after him. Then he gave him the whip and ran off, but soon stood still and then came back again.

"What does this mean?" cried the king to him.

"Crack it once!" ordered the boy.

The king tried it, but it would not crack at all.

"That's just what I thought!" exclaimed the boy. "The schoolmaster thinks he can take care of geese and cannot even crack a whip!"

Then he took the whip out of the king's hand and showed him how to crack it. His majesty could scarcely repress his laughter. He tried all he could to learn how to crack it, and when he had succeeded the boy enjoined him to use it at the right moment and then ran away. Now the king could laugh as much as he liked.

But, in fact, it seemed as if the geese observed at once that their young but severe master no longer held the reins of government. The gander which the boy had pointed out as the court gardener raised his long neck, looked everywhere around him, uttered several quack, quacks, and then all the geese raised their wings, screamed aloud, and before the king could look around rushed, in every direction, to the meadows around the lake.

The king cried out. It was no use. He wanted to crack the whip, but the whip gave no sound. He ran to the right, he ran to the left; all of no use, however. Out of breath with laughing, he sat down on the trunk of a tree where the boy had been sitting and let the geese go.

"The boy was really right," he said to himself—"that it is easier to govern a couple of millions of men than to manage a herd of geese. Only it was that scoundrel, the court gardener, who was the cause of all this mischief."

The boy meanwhile had found the book and came merrily back, but when he saw what had happened he let the book fall.

"There we have it!" he exclaimed, sobbing with anger and grief. "Didn't I say you understood nothing about it? Just look now! I can't collect them together by myself. Now you will have to help me."

After the boy had instructed the king how he must lift up his arms, wave them about and shout aloud, he ran off to fetch the most distant of the strayed flock.

The king did all that was in his power, and after great exertions the whole flock was at last assembled again. Then the boy began to scold the king for doing his duty so badly, concluding with the words: "Never in my life will I trust the whip out of my hands again. I wouldn't even intrust it to the king himself if he tried to persuade me to leave the flock."

"You are right, my brave lad," said the king, bursting into a loud laugh. "He understands it no more than I do, for I am the king myself."—Exchange.

Some Juvenile Scripture Answers.

Doubts are sometimes expressed as to the genuineness of the sayings attributed to children which appear now and again in the press. For the authenticity of the following written answers to a series of questions on a portion of the Acts at a test examination in a Sunday school in south London the other day a correspondent vouches:

"When they saw Stephen, they were in such a temper that they knashed him with their teeth and charged him to be taken out of the city and stoned." "Stephen said, 'Ye stiff necked things, why speak ye so?'" "The second supernatural event was the striking down dead of Ananias and Sapphira his wife for telling lies to Peter. This was supernatural, because it is not natural to have persons struck down dead for telling lies." "Ananias and Sapphira were two great prophets. Ananias prayed to God to take him to heaven, and it came to pass that as he was on his horse he was carried up to heaven."—Westminster Gazette.

For Black Prints.

Make a solution of half a pound of wood of Panama and 5 quarts of water boiled for five hours. Let it get cold and strain. Soak the black prints in this for two hours, rub with soap mixture and rinse well in several cold waters.

Why She Took It.

"My dear," said Mr. Darley, "did you take any money out of my waistcoat pocket?"

"I did," replied she defiantly.

"Why did you?"

"Because that is one of married women's vested rights."—Exchange.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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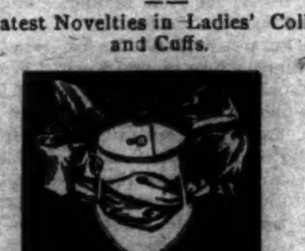

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1,000 yards Silkaline at 10 cents a yard.
We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.
200 Cloth Window Shades at 25 cents each, complete
Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide $4 per pair.
All Linen Window Shades 3x5 at 55 cents each.
Felt Window Shades 12½ cents each.
Curtain Poles, with wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 33⅓ cents each.
Curtain Poles and Brass fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 23½ cents each.
Brass Extension Rods 10 and 1½ cents each.
Fire Place Screens, complete, $1 each.
Point de-Spree, 54-inch wide, 25c per yard.
Notingham Curtain Nets 15, 20, 25 and 30c per yard.

UNDERWEAR.

Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.
Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.
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Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 10 cents each.
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We make a specialty of Ladies' Bathing Suits in Brilliantine and Flannel; also Submarine and ordinary Rubber Bathing Caps.
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Corsets—"Her Majesty," "R. & G.," C-B a la sprite, Warner's "Tripple A A A," Warner's "No 65," Warner's "No. 2.2," Warner's "Tripple N N N," Warner's Coraline, sizes 31 to 36, "Thompson's Glove-Fitting," "Sylvia French Woven," "Ferris Waists," "Nagrath Waist" for children.
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Ladies' Shirt Waists.

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For a $50.00 purchase I will give a very fine Oak Folding Book Case, a standing Open and Shut Writing Desk or a beautiful Hall Hatrack with Umbrella Stand and Mirror in the center.

This Furniture is given away expressly to encourage the cash trade. Under no circumstances will cards be punched for credit accounts, but for the cash only. I want the spot cash trade, and I will give you more good honest goods for your dollar than any house in the State.

Read my prices and compare them with other houses and then decide where is the best place to spend your honest dollar:

A job of 2,000 yards, short lengths, Cherioette, worth 8c, now 5c. A big drive slightly damaged in Chambre, in pink and blue, at 3½c.

10,000 yards of nice Dress Goods Plaids this week for 3½c.

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2,000 yards of 1 yard wide white Sea Island Sheeting at 4½c.

⅞ yard wide thick heavy White Homespun at 3½c.

Table Oil Cloth at 12½c.

Beautiful 64 inches wide Bleached Table Linen at 25c.

Turkey Red Table Cloth at 16c.

30 inches long Cotton Towel at 10c.

Splendid Cottonade Pants Cloth at 8c; very heavy at 12½c; the best wore heavy and nice Pants Cloth worth 40c, now 25c.

Nice large Fringed Lap Robe, a job, for 25c.

100 Marsailles Bed Spreads, fine and nice, worth $1.00, this week for 60c; a beautiful colored Spread at 75c.

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